ottery, New-York.
ion of Literature, and for other
sitively commences drawing
ON THE
day in April next.
rizes guaranteed by the State

HEST PRIZES.
$25,000
10,000
5,000
2,000
1,000

nsiderable number of inferior
two blanks to a prize.
Shares at the rate of *Eight*
at R. Gray's book store.
ce will be raised as the draw.
April 2.

SUBSCRIBERS
bringing the affairs of the late
PSON *and* VEITCH, *to a*
ER FOR SALE the follow-

ROPERTY, viz.
mfortable Dwelling House
t stores, on the south side
Fairfax and Royal-streets,
ck 175 feet; at present oc-
Janney, James Russel, and
and Co. The situation is
mongst the best for business

se and lot on the north side
ar the corner of King and
ied by Samuel Snowden,
56 feet on Pitt-street, ex-
feet, and bounded on the
on which is a shed occupi-
coach-maker.
g house on Prince-street,
nd Royal-streets, occupied
ing.
t lots adjoining, on each
Their situation for busi-
unimproved property in

modious and brick tavern,
with all the buildings and
ed thereto, situated on the
g from the public ferry;
Semmes.
e three story brick dwell;
brick stables and carriage
of the six buildings, situ;
nia avenue, in the city of

mmodious, and well finish-
ouse, in Charlestown, Jef-
the property of Van Ru-
rge garden and the corner
lot, situate near the cen-
et.
with sundry improvements,
ing house and lot adjoin-
ly situated, &c. Late the
Hite.
house and lot on the main
cupied by Charles Foulk.
on the main street, in a
business.
formation respecting the
harles-Town, application
illiam Tate, Esq. of that
t. George Tucker, Esq. of

Loudoun county, contain-
e near the Gum Spring
. Spencer. On this tract
ents and about 60 acres
st of the land well tim
pike road will pass thro'
Captain Charles Lewis
a-Spring, will shew this
ns of viewing it.
196 acres, in Frederkie
miles from Winchester
onging to judge Holmes
y to *Henry St. George*

00 acres, in Hampshire
of Fairley's Run, near
rt, formerly owned by

500 acres, in Randolph
an old military survey,
lady Creek, considered
ity. This tract is situ-
ed part of that country,
main road leading from
-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-

amed *Fertility*, of 263
d county, state of Penn-
the Monongahela river,
r 3-4 of a mile, about
e below Casner's ferry,
kinson's ferry. A large
tom land, with a valu-
rees and about 60 acres
ain road from Union-
ses close by this land.
ove described property
at reasonable rates, on
iz. One fifth in hand,
ee or four equal annual
ser giving bonds with
es.
AH THOMPSON,
HARD VEITCH.

DAILY BY
NOWDEN,
rietor.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1808. [No. 2150.

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

FOR SALE,
On board the ship Commerce, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May
SALT.
Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.
April 5. dtf

GREEN COFFEE.
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE
FOR SALE BY
James Sanderson.
Feb. 13 d

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.
Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.
The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1. d

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,
The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*,——For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.
Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.
January 12. 6m

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*
RANAWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called
ABRAHAM.
OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.
He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.
He acknowledged that he did belong to me but is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expences paid.
Peter Wise.
April 1. d

Fifty Dollars *Reward.*
ELOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,
A NEGRO MAN, named *ANTHONY*, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of *Thirty Dollars*, if out of the state of Virginia or the district of Columbia—FIFTY DOLLARS and all reasonable expences will be paid if brought home.
William H. Tebbs.
Dumfries, March 12.
N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their peril

NOTICE
To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge Company.
IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you are called on by the late commissioners to attend in person or by proxy, at Washington, the 2d May next, to elect five Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro' this medium to offer myself a candidate as your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexandrians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as the office is to be kept in Washington, is obvious, and no injury can possibly arise from this arrangement to the Stockholders in the City. It will render unnecessary in case of transfers, that the persons conveying or receiving the conveyance should repair to the clerk's office in the City to have the needful done. True it is, that it may be done by power of attorney; but the trouble and expence attendant thereon is an inconvenience, independent of the necessity of an agent to effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing in Alexandria might be the means of saving that expence and trouble by keeping a transfer book there.
The lively interest I have taken in the promotion of the Bridge, in which I at present own in my own name and those of others, 146 shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a preference over any that has no interest therein. I shall be content to receive whatever emolument the service may be deemed worthy of, or as low as any competitor that may be presented for your suffrage.
A. LINDO.
April 14. d

District Court of the U. States,
In and for the District of Columbia.
United States of America, *against* Forty boxes of white clayed Sugar, ten boxes of brown Sugar and ten tons of Logwood. } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*
It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States, in and for the district aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said merchandize, at the Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the said libel filed against the said merchandize, together with this order, be published, fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in said town.
G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in substance:
That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of brown sugar and 10 tons of logwood, were imported from Havanna, into the port of Vienna, district of Maryland, in the schooner Seaflower, of Baltimore, Frederic Travers, master, on or about the 20th day of March last; that the said schooner was at the time of importing the said merchandize and for a long time before, a vessel licensed for carrying on the coasting trade; that being so licensed, the said schooner, some time in the month of Dec. last, cleared out from Baltimore for N. Orleans, and proceeded either from Baltimore or from some other port or place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to Havanna, without having first given up her license to the collector of the district comprehending the port of Baltimore, nor to the collector of any district comprehending the port from which she was about to proceed on such foreign voyage, and without being duly registered by any such collector:—That on such foreign voyage, the said merchandize was imported in the said schooner from Havanna into the said port of Vienna, and there transported into the port and town of Alexandria, where the same was seized by Charles Simms, esq, collector of the customs as forfeited to the U. S.
G. DENEALE, *C. C.*
April 14 dt29.

Salt and Barrels.
I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse* and *fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.
John G. Ladd.
March 26. d

District Court of the U. States,
In and for the District of Columbia.
United States of America, *against* Four cases of merchandize, containing two piano fortes, two barrel organs, and four music books, } CASE OF *Seizure & Libel.*
It is Ordered, By the honorable WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the district of Columbia, holding the district court of the United States in and for the district aforesaid, That Friday the 29th day of April, 1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed, for the trial of the said four cases of merchandize, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a special session of the said court, then and there to be holden; and that the substance of the libel filed against the said four cases of merchandize together with this order, be published fourteen days before the day hereby appointed for the trial of the same, in the newspaper published in the said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days before the said day of trial, at the court house, in the town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house in the said town.
G. DENEALE,
Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in substance:
That 4 cases of merchandize, containing 2 piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music books, were imported in the ship William & John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Liverpool, into the port of Alexandria, and consigned by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool, to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, merchant:—That the said 4 cases of merchandize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct. 1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria; that the same were not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, but that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter, with design to evade a part of the duties thereupon, did make or cause to be made out a *FALSE AND FRAUDULENT INVOICE* of the said *MERCHANDIZE*, in which the same was not invoiced according to the actual cost thereof, at the place of exportation, but far below such actual cost; which false invoice was transmitted by the said exporter, to the consignee with directions to produce it at the custom house in Alexandria, as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of merchandize were to be entered; that the said 4 cases of merchandize, for the causes aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq. collector, as forfeited to the United States.
G. DENEALE, *C. C.*
April 14. d29

NOTICE.
THE COMMISSIONERS,
APPOINTED by the act of Congress, "entitled an act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the District of Columbia," hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders of the *Washington Bridge Company*, agreeably to the directions of the said act, will be held at Stelles Hotel in the city of Washington, on Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and such other officers, agents and servants, as the said Company may think fit to appoint, and for transacting any other business, in pursuance of the said act, and appertaining to the nature and objects of the institution of said Company.
By order of the Commissioners,
ROBERT BRENT.
Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.
I hereby empower to give as many votes in my name for the officers of the *Washington Bridge Company*, at the ensuing election as I hold shares, and to transact during the same such other business as may be necessary.
Given under my hand this day of
Witness,
April 12. got3M.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.
January 13. 2aw

SALT.
2900 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, just received per the schooner Independent, from Charleston—for sale by
John and Thomas Vowell.
April 22, 1808. d

Wanted to Hire,
A sober, steady, elderly NEGRO MAN.
APPLY TO THE
PRINTER.
April 22. 3.*

FOUND,
Some time since, a *SADDLE*. The owner may have it again by describing the same and paying the cost of this advertisement, on application to the PRINTER.
April 22. 3t

EDUCATION.
JOSEPH COWING respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has engaged as an assistant a gentleman (of good family) *from Bern in Swisserland.*
Whereby he is enabled to add to the course of instruction pursued in his school: The French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History.—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, Astronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.
N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.
April 19.

Mount-Washington for Sale.
I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and over looks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets; and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupulo on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 193 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 800 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expence may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in *Mount-Washington*. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria. ELIZA P. LAW.
ALSO FOR SALE,
Farming implements, an ox cart, two barshear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.
March 15. d

LETTER
FROM MR. MONROE,
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DATED,
Richmond, February 8, 1808.

Accompanying the message of the President of the U. States, to Congress, on the 22d March.

[CONTINUED.]

And we were authorised to give assurances, in case such an arrangement should be satisfactory in substance, that as long as it should be respected in practice, particularly on the subjects of neutral trade and impressment, the president would earnestly, and probably successfully, recommend it to Congress, not to permit the non-importation law to go into operation; and in the mean time that he would exercise the power vested in him by an act of congress, if no intervening intelligence forbade it, of suspending its operation till the meeting of congress, who, being in session, would have an opportunity to make due provision for the case; and finally, that if a treaty, which did not provide for the interests of impressment, should have been concluded before the receipt of that letter, we should candidly apprize the British commissioners of the reasons why it would not be ratified, and invite them to enter again on the business with a view to such a result as was desired.

By this letter the arrangement which we had sanctioned, comprising the informal one relative to impressment, and that by treaty on the other topics, was rejected, and that in lieu of it we were instructed to inter into an informal understanding or arrangement of the whole subject, and as was to be inferred from the fair import of the letter, on the same conditions. It was the more to be presumed that the government was willing to accept, in the mode which it proposed, the conditions which we might be able to obtain in the other, from the consideration, that the latter were under its view at the time the instructions were given, by the paper of the British commissioners of November 8th, and our letter of the 11th, and the certainty with which it, as well as we, must have been impressed, that more favorable could not be expected.

In defending myself against the imputation of having sacrificed the rights of our seamen, I shall be permitted to derive support from the conduct of the government itself in the same interest. Under that impression, I have to remark, that I consider the conduct of the government as furnishing the most ample vindication of that of the American commissioners. The government was equally willing to enter into some arrangement, which should preserve the peace of the country, although it should not accomplish the object which had been so ardently desired. The only difference between the plan which we sanctioned and that which it proposed, was that the whole arrangement should be informal. Had the administration resorted to war as a preferable alternative, or been willing to leave the business unsettled; its policy and its example might have been plead against us; but in offering to accept the same conditions in an informal mode, and to withdraw, in some form, the non-importation law as a motive to it. It shewed that the considerations which had been respected by us had as much weight with it.

But the conduct of the administration furnished other strong arguments in favour of the arrangement proposed by the American commissioners. By engaging to observe the informal arrangement which we were instructed to enter into, as long as Great Britain should observe it, it seemed as if the U. S. would be deprived of the right of insisting on other terms, however favorable the opportunity for it might be, while Great Britain would be at liberty to depart from such arrangement whenever the events of war furnishnd her an adequate motive for it. This was the opposite of our arrrangement as I have stated above, by which, as we presumed, she would be bound and we free. Certainty to our merchants was all important. Any fair well defined rule, within which they might prosecute in safety their enterprizes, although it might fall short in some respects of our just claims, might perhaps be preferable to frequent collisions which put every thing at hazard. In any event it was an object of great importance to keep the peace of our country in our own hands, by retaining the right to resort to war when it suited us and then only.

I will now proceed to the other topics, which are adverted to in your letter of May 20, 1807, and on which I shall be as concise as possible. In your examination of the treaty you notice several of primary importance, which you conceive to have been improperly arranged in the articles which refer to them. I will pursue in my remarks the order which you have traced.

You consider the 11th article as objectionable in having shut to our commerce important channels which were left open to it, by the decisions of the British courts, and the principles contained in the communication from lord Hawkesbury to Mr. King. In support of that opinion you observe, that as the article stipulates, that the U. S. may carry the manufactures and productions of Europe, from their own ports, to any colony of the enemies of Great Britain, they are prohibited br it from carrying the manufactures or productions of the countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, in like manner to such colonies. You observe also that as the U. S. are authorised to carry from their own ports the productions of enemies colonies to Europe, they are prohibited from carrying those productions to the southern coast of the Mediterranean, or beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or to any other enemy or neutral colonies in this quarter.

I am persuaded that you will be satisfied, on further consideration, that this construction of the article is unfounded. It is not the object of the article to regulate the general commerce of the countries, or to compromit their claims in any case to which the regulation does not explicitly extend. The regulation prescribed by it applies to a case or controversy between the parties, in a point of immediate contact, and it was the object the article to adjust the controversy in that point. If we advert to the issue which was made up between them, as clearly defined by the orders of the British government, the decisions of the courts of admiralty under them, and the discussions which took place between the governments on the subject, we shall find that in no view can the constructions which you impute to this article, be supported.

The issue lately made up between the parties involved solely the question, what circumstances, or acts, to be performed in the neutral country, were necessary to break the continuity of the voyage from the colony of an enemy to its parent country or some enemy country in Europe? This point has been settled, as was presumed, by former decisions of the British courts of admiralty, and explanations of the British government, in a manner which was so far satisfactory to the U. S. as to justify a belief, that if those decisions and explanations had been adhered to, the existing controversy on this subject would not have arisen. But in 1805 the British courts of admiralty insisted on the performance of new acts in the U. S. or what amounted to the same thing, extended by construction the doctrine of former decisions in such a manner as to make the performance of new acts, such too as were of a nature highly onerous and oppressive, indispensably necessary. On this special point the parties were at issue, and the sole object of the article was to adjust, by temporary arrangement, the controversy on that point. The rights of the parties, in every other instance, not within the scope of the adjustment, were to remain, of course, untouched, and, in that particular one, to revive, at the expiration of the term limited for the duration of the article.

A concise analysis of the several orders of the British government relative to the trade of neutral powers with enemy colonies, will place, in a clear point of view, the ground of the controversy between the parties, and the precise object and effect of the regulation proposed by the article under consideration. The first order bears date on the 6th November, 1793. It directed the British cruizers to bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels laden with goods the produce of any colony of France, or carrying any provisions or supplies for such colony. That order amounted, in express terms, to a declaration of war against the neutral powers, and it was issued in that spirit by the British government. The policy, however, which dictated the order, did not last long. Events soon produced a change of policy, and with it a revocation, or, to use the technical phraseology of the admiralty, a relaxation of the order. The second order was of the 8th January, 1794. It directed the cruizers "to bring in all vessels laden with goods, the produce of the French West India islands, and coming directly from any port of the said islands to any port in Europe." This order being directory prescribed the case in which neutral vessels engaged in such a trade should be seized, and thereby confined the seizure to that case only. No vessel engaged in that trade which did not come within the scope of the order, could be touched. Thus the effect of the order was to inhibit the direct trade of the U. S between enemy colonies and Europe, in the productions of those colonies. It left the trade free between the U. S. and enemy colonies, and between the U. S and Europe, and of course every other country. It left it free also, in a direct line, between enemy colonies and Africa and Asia. By confining the restriction to Europe, those countries were necessarily exempted from its operation. The third order of the 25th January, 1798, directed the cruizers to "bring in all vessels laden with cargoes, the produce of any island of France, Spain or Holland, and coming directly from any port of the said islands or settlements to any port in Europe, not being a port of Great Britain, nor of the country to which such ships, being neutral, belonged." The sole effect of this order was to extend to the neutral powers of Europe, the accommodation which had been yielded to the U. S. by that of 8th January, 1794. The next order bears date on the 24th of June, 1803. It directs the cruizers not to seize any vessel which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of enemies and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral country; provided such vessel shall not be supplying, nor have supplied the enemy on the outward voyage, with any articles contraband of war, &c. The sole object of this order appears to have been to introduce a new rule relative to contraband, by subjecting a vessel to seizure on that account, on her return voyage, after depositing her cargo at her place of destination. It prohibits the seizure of neutral vessels, European as well as American, engaged in a trade between enemy colonies and the neutral countries, by positive inhibition. That the trade had been left free before by the restriction of the seizure to vessels engaged in the direct trade between enemy colonies and the parent country. It was now secured by positive inhibition. The right to carry on the trade from the neutral countries to other countries, was left on the ground on which it stood before. That this order was not intended to affect that trade, and did not affect it, is made sufficiently evident by many decisions of the courts of admiralty, which have been given since the order was issued. In proof of this I refer to all the cases that were decided by the British courts of admiralty, touching the trade of neutrals with enemy colonies in the years 1805 and 6, and more especially to that of the William Trefrey, it being the last one and containing a summary of the whole doctrine.

If we recur to the decisions of the courts themselves, we shall find a full confirmation of what is here advanced. We shall find that in conforming their decisions to the spirit of the orders of the government, they inhibit the direct trade only between the colony and the parent country, or some other country of Europe; that they do not call in question the trade between neutral powers in the production of enemy colonies, after those productions were allowed to have been incorporated into the stock of the country: that they gave recent and high offence only by the new doctrines advanced, on this latter point, which, by assuming to investigate the motives of the parties engaged in the trade, and to reject acts which were before deemed satisfactory by decisions the most solemn, and to impose new conditions the most onerous and oppressive, laid that commerce completely at the mercy of the British tribunals. The most material cases are those of the Immanuel, which involved the question of a trade between Bordeaux and St. Domingo, that is, the direct trade between the parent country and its colony, in which the goods were condemned on that account. Robin. Rep 2d vol. page 186. And of the Polly, Lasky, in which the vessel was taken on a voyage from Marblehead to Spain, charged with the productions of the Havanna, brought to Marblehead in the same vessel. In this case the question of continuity of voyage was involved, and the court decided in favor of the American claim, on ground that gave no offence. It was admitted in explicit terms by the judge, that an American had a right to import the produce of the Spanish colonies into his own country, and to carry them on thence to the general commerce of Europe, and that the landing of the cargo and the payment of the duties would be sufficient criteria of bona fide importation. 2d R b. Rep. page 361. The next cases were those of the Essex, Orne, of the Rowhena, and some others of the same kind, in 1805, which turned on the point of continuity of voyage, in which the court, pushing its doctrine to the unjust and peroicious extent complained of, produced the controversy which took place between the countries.

The communication between Mr. King and lord Hawkesbury is of the same character. The advocate general admits in his report, which was adopted by lord Hawkesbury, and communicated by him to Mr. King, that by the relaxation of the general principle respecting the trade with enemy colonies, it was distinctly understood, and had been repeatedly so decided by the court of appeal, that the produce of enemy colonies might be imported into the neutral country, and re-exported thence *even to the mother country* of such colony: and in like manner that the produce and manufactures of the mother country might be carried to its colonies. He states that the direct trade between the mother country and its colonies had not been recognized as legal: that what amounted to an intermediate importation in the neutral country might sometimes be a question of difficulty that the mere touching in the neutral country to take fresh clearances, might perhaps be deemed evasive, and in effect the direct trade; but that the high court of admiralty had decided (and he saw no reason to expect that the court of appeal would vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, would break the continuity of the voyage, and was such an importation as would legalize the trade, although the goods were re-shipped in the same vessel, on account of the same proprietors, and were forwarded for sale to the mother country of the colony.

This communication corresponds in every the minutest circumstance with the spirit of the orders and the decisions of the courts as above explained. It insists, in terms that are far from being positive, that the direct trade only *between the mother country and the colony*, was inhibited. It admits that the trade through the neutral country to the mother country of the colony was lawful, and fixes, with great precision, the acts to be performed in the neutral country, which would be sufficient to incorporate the goods into the stock of the country and break the continuity of the voyage. In the latter part of the report alluded to, the advocate general seems to make a kind of reservation of the right of the court of appeal, to revise the decisions of the high court of admiralty, which he represents to have settled the doctrine. But he makes that reservation, if indeed it was intended as one, in such terms as to preclude the idea that it would ever be taken advantage of, especially when it is considered, that the report was adopted by the government, and communicated officially, by the secretary of state, to a foreign minister. It is certain, however, that through the court of appeal, the new encroachment on the rights of the United States was made, which produced the controversy which ensued immediately afterwards.

The discussion which took place between lord Mulgrave and myself in 1805, on the subject of the seizures then made, treated the encroachment in that line as the special cause of complaint on the part of the United States. Although the British pretention to inhibit even the direct trade, had not been countenanced by the government, yet the commerce of the United States had been made, in a certain degree, to accommodate with it by the merchants. They were content to decline the direct trade, and to prosecute their enterprises through the United States, equally with the mother country and its colonies. It was natural, in the course of a controversy which involved such important interests that the rights of parties should be taken up on principle, and carried to the greatest extent. To the light thrown on the subject by a very able essay, which I received from you, I was much indebted, and I acknowledge, in this communication, the aid which it afforded me, with peculiar satisfaction. A vindication, however, of the cause on principle, however extensive the range might be, could not affect the origin of the controversy, nor give to the article entered into for its adjustment a construction different from that which, by well established rules, is fairly applicable to it.

[*To be continued*]

NOTICE.

The subscriber, Inspector of Fish for the town of Alexandria, informs the citizens that it is necessary all fish put up for sale shall be inspected, and that for their government he has thought proper to publish the following extract from the law regulating the "Inspection of Fish."

Levi Talbert.

April 22. 3t

Extract of the Law.

"If any fish be put to sale or shipped off without having been approved by an inspector and the barrels in which they are contained, have not the said inspectors stamp, mark, or brand, upon them, or if any master of any ship or other vessel, officer or mariner, shall receive on board any such ship for exportation, the offender or offenders shall incur the penalty of two dollars for each vessel so shipped, to be recovered in any court of record in this commonwealth by him or them, who will sue for the same; and moreover all fish laded or received on board for exportation as aforesaid shall be fortified.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, about ten days since an apprentice lad to the shoe-making business, named *James France*, about seventeen years of age.

The above reward will be paid, and no thanks to any person who will return him to me in this place.

All persons are forewarned from harbouring him at their peril.

John Wood.

April 28 d3t

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Reward.

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...warned from harbour...

John Wood.

d3t

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

The senate have passed a bill, fixing the first Monday in November for the next meeting of congress. They have also passed a bill in addition to the supplement to the supplement to the embargo law. This bill regulates the coasting trade within the capes. Mr. Adams in speaking in support of this bill, said he thought it probable either France or England would declare war against this country before the first of Nov. next.

(Wash. Fed.)

The works for the battery and an upper fort on the heights at Warburton point, commenced on the 14th inst. The situation and scite on that point of the Potomac are said to fully command there the narrow and deep channel, (which carries from seven to sixteen fathoms) and is the only fit spot on this extensive river for defence. The battery below does not in any way encroach or trespass either upon the valuable fisheries, the river shore flat, or the bank top above them: the proprietor holding a full right therein, altho' yielding up to the U. S. free egress and regress from the waters near the wharf point to and from the fortifications as well as full use of the usual road-ways thereto:—the ground so occupied and conveyed is under four acres, and has been valued by the appraisers at nearly two thousand dollars per acre.

(Nat. Intel.

A gentleman from Havanna informs, that the British had licensed Spanish vessels to carry flour from La Vera Cruz to Havanna and the English islands; in consequence of this the price of flour at Havanna was on the decline. [*Phil. paper.*

More provisions [says a Savannah paper] have been shipped from Charleston to St. Mary's in Georgia, and its neighbourhood, since the laying of the embargo than had been for five years preceeding, and there is very little doubt of the shipments from Savannah to that quarter being proportionably equal. All the flour which arrives is immediately bought up and shipped to that quarter.—Every vessel that arrives from the W. Indies brings accounts, that vessels laden with provisions are daily arriving there from the U. S. St. Marys and its vicinity have become the deposit of the extraordinary supplies, on account of its being convenient to smugglers, who swell the list of these daily arrivals in the W. Indies.

GOV. SULLIVANS REJOINDER,

To Mr. PICKERING.

"March 18, 1808.

"SIR,

"I yesterday had yours of the 9th sent me from the post-office. I had intended to have neglected your letters there, merely because I would avoid being drawn into an epistolatory controversy with a man, who from his situation, can better pursue it, and from his inclination and habits can better attend to it, than I can. But the letter was brought by the post boy, and I opened it.

"As to the returning your former letter unread, the more it is considered the more it must be approved. You, indeed found your claim upon me in your being a senator; but you well recollect that there is another senator from this same state besides you, and that there are seventeen representatives. The world knows, that your *view* of national affairs, and that of your colleague, are widely different; and that your sentiments would be directly opposite to some of their representatives from this state; and their sentiments would be contradictory to each other: more especially on the subject of your letters, the embargo.

"You acknowledge in your letter of the 9th that they have all an equal claim with you to make me the organ of that communication.—If the Governor of this commonwealth was obliged to communicate what every member should direct him to do, what would be the consequence? Would he not transfer all the debates of the national legislature from Washington to Boston?—and who is there here authorised to decide them?

"Had I read your letter, I should not have communicated it as a public document. It appears to me as I read it from the press, to have been a seditious disorganising production in its nature and tendency, however you might have intended.

"I will not waste time to inquire whether the embargo is right or wrong, No government is always right: if ours is wrong in this instance, it will repeal the act when the truth is discovered. If the embargo was a constitutional exercise of power, what was your appeal from the sovereign power of the nation, to the legislature of one state for? Was it not to *divide, disunite*, and *dissolve the national compact?* If the minority in congress are thus to indulge their feelings in appeals to their respective states, how long can the national government exist?

"If the legislature of Massachusetts could, on the communication of both its senators, jointly made, control the national councils in regard to our concerns with foreign powers, why should not the legislature of each other state do the same? And does not this in principle amount, completely, to a dissolution of the government of the United States."

[☞ The aforegoing is the substance of the reply—an exact copy was not preserved.]

Senate of the United States.

APRIL 19.

A bill to authorize the president of the United States to suspend the operation of the act prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, and the acts supplementary thereto, was read a third time and passed.

APRIL 20.

On motion of Mr. WHITE,

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the president of the United States to have manned and equipped for service, with all convenient dispatch, the frigates and other vessels of war of the U. States, to be used, as in his opinion, the circumstances of the country, and the conduct of foreign powers towards the United States may require.

A committee was thereupon appointed to bring in a bill conformably to this resolution.

The bill entitled "A bill in addition to the act, entitled 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States,'" and the several acts supplementary thereto; and for other purposes," was read the third time and passed.

YEAS——Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Gilman, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Mathewson, Milledge, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, (Md.) Smith, (N. Y.) Smith, (Ten.) Sumpter, Thruston, Tiffin and Turner——21.

NAYS——Messrs. Goodrich, Hillhouse, Mitchill, Pickering, and White—5.

Among other provisions this bill contains the following:

"During the continuance of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, no vessel of any description whatever, and wherever bound, whose employment is confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers and lakes, within the jurisdiction of the United States (packets, ferry boats, and vessels exempted from the obligation of giving any bond whatever, only excepted) shall be allowed to depart from any port of the United States without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo on board, including articles of domestic growth or manufacture, as well as foreign merchandize. And it shall also, be the duty of the owners, agents, or factors of every such vessel, to produce within one month thereafter to the collector of the district from which the vessel departed, a certificate of the landing of the whole of such cargo, in a port of the United States within the bay, sounds, rivers or lakes, to which the navigation of such vessel is confined, signed by the collector or surveyor, of the port where the cargo shall have been landed.

"If any vessel thus described shall depart from a port of the U. S. without a clearance, or before the manifest of the cargo shall have been delivered to the collector or surveyor, in the manner therein provided, or if a certificate of the landing of the cargo shall not be produced within the time and in the manner therein provided, such vessel and cargo shall be forfeited, and the owner or owners, consignee, agent, factors, freighters, master or skipper of such vessel, shall respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding thousand dollars, nor less than thousand dollars: Provided always, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to bar or prevent the recovery of the penalty on the bond given for each vessel."

"No ship or vessel, having any cargo whatever on board, shall, during the continuance of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. be allowed to depart from any port of the U. S. for any other port or district of the U. S. adjacent to the territories, colonies, or provinces of a foreign nation; nor shall any clearance be furnished to any ship or vessel, bound as aforesaid, without special permission of the president of the U. S. And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, proceed to any port or district adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, such ship or vessel, with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and if the same shall not be seized, the owner or owners, agents, factors, and freighters of such ship or vessel, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay and the master and commander of such ship or vessel, as well as all other persons, who shall knowingly be concerned in such prohibited voyage, shall each respectively forfeit and pay for every such offence, whether the vessel be seized or not."

Yeas and nays on the passage of the bill to authorize the president of the U. S. under certain conditions to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Gaillard, Gilman, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Maclay, Mathewson, Milledge, Mitchill, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith, (Maryland) Smith, (N. York) Smith, (Ohio) Smith, (Tennessee) Thruston, Tiffin, Turner and White, 24.

NAYS—Messrs. Goodrich, Hillhouse, Pickering and Sumter, 4.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

Arrived brig Margaretta, Davis, 22 days from Point Petre (Gua) Left there 28th March, brig Respect, Dennis, of Newburyport, to sail in 5 days. The same day we sailed was taken by the Express, capt. Dowers, belonging to admiral Cochrane's squadron, then off Marigalante, who pressed James Massey, an American seaman. 29th, being under the lee of said island, commodore Selby (commanding in absence of admiral Cochrane) after opening a number of letters, returned the Margaretta's papers and permitted her to proceed on her voyage. They put on board the mate, one seaman and a passenger belonging to the schooner Mary Ann, captain Barney, that sailed from Point Petre for New York. 25th, ordered to Antigua by capt. Downs who returned the remainder of the schooner's crew, we then made sail for Antigua. 30th, at midnight, being under the lee of Antigua, 3 leagues distant, not being able to fetch nearer, we gave them the brigs small boat to join their schooner—31st, to windward of St. Barts, was boarded by the British sloop of war, called the St. Christopher, detained two hours, opened a number of letters. Captain Davis informed that the British squadron was to attack the battery on Deseada on the 30th as it was a shelter to French privateers.

A FABLE.

John Albion and *James Columbus*, two neighbors, had been frequently engaged in quarrels, which occasionally mounted to such a height, that they threatened each other with blows. The chief cause of contention between them, arose from their pigs; which being of the same breed, size and color, could not be distinguished, and each therefore often claimed what belonged to the other. While they were in this angry mood, it so happened, that *Francis Gaul*, a noted bully, the terror of the whole country, heard of it; and immediately dispatching a messenger to James Columbus, ordered him to proceed to blows at once, as he was resolved, the dispute between them should be terminated in no other way, than by fighting. Columbus hesitated at first, whether he should submit; but at length, partly through dread of the furious temper of Francis Gaul, who had threatened, in case of disobedience, he would seize and carry off every thing that belonged to him, and partly to gratify an old grudge, he contrived to manage matters, so as to inflame the quarrel about the pigs, until they fell to blows in good earnest. After worrying and teazing each other to pieces, Gaul took them both in hand, and beat and mauled them to that degree, they were never afterwards able to quarrel about pigs, or any thing else.

[*Poulson.*

SONG

Written for the late Anniversary of WASHINGTON'S *Birth Day.*

Strike the Cymbal's aloud, let the shrill trumpet sound,
And the voice of the heart from each bosom be drawn;
Let the music of war float like incense around
And ascend to the shade of the warrior that's gone.
And raise to his manes the goblet on high,
But first e're the grateful oblation be quaff'd,
O drop in the wine cup the gem from each eye,
For the tear of the soldier will hallow the draught.

CHORUS.

And we'll hail the proud day that gave Washington birth,
While sorrow's tear flavours the cup of our mirth.

O comrades t'was he, like the bright beam of day,
That chas'd from our regions, the shadows of night;
Fierce flamed in the blaze of the battle his ray,
And the stars of our standard but borrow'd its light.
O comrades 'twas he who our brave farther's left
Where the eagle stood firm as the lion crouch'd low,
While double crown'd tyranny impotent fled.
As the Mitre and Diadem dropp'd from his brow.
Tho' we mourn for his death, we rejoice in his worth,
And the tear drop of grief fills the dimple of mirth.

Again pledge the goblet, the choral song raise,
To the Goddess we love, be the votive address'd;
And forever be hallow'd her bright burning blaze.
And hallow'd the day when it rose in the west.
And we'll swear as at liberty's altar we bend,
That still in her cause we'll the hostile word brave,
That her fire we will cherish—her person defend
While the waves of old ocean our continent lave:
And the shades of our fathers will smile from above,
As their brave sons shall bleed for the land that they love.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

APRIL 21, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT Mr. Holbrook have leave, under the direction of the Superintendant of Police, to take as much earth from the streets that are too high to fill up round the academy, Mr. Holbrook paying the expence.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Market have the fence and turn-stiles round the market square repaired, and present the expence thereof to the next Council.

Ordered, That the lamp erected before the Methodist meeting house, on Washington-street, be lighted as other public lamps are,

Test.

James M. McRea, C. C.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

APRIL 21, 1808.

Ordered,

THAT Thomas Herbert, Matthew Sexsmith and Daniel Macleod, be commissioners to hold an election on Monday the second day of May, at the Council Chamber, for a member of the Common Council for ward no. 2, in place of *John Sutton*, not eligible.

Test.

James M. McRea, C. C.

April 23. dt2dMy

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Tucker's wharf,

20 hogsheads Sugar, on a credit of 60 and 90 days.

P. G. Marsteller.

April 23.

TO LET,

The Dwelling House now occupied by Mr. *William M'Mechen*, on Royal-street. Possession may be had immediately.

Joseph Smith.

April 23. 3t.

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing,—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

GERMAN LINENS.

I HAVE ON HAND,

TWENTY bales and boxes, well bought German Linens, which will be disposed of on moderate terms, for negotiable paper.

Joseph Riddle.

April 19. d5teo12t.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiority,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine in the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years pas have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, same of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once *using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 15 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance, expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Caltonsville.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

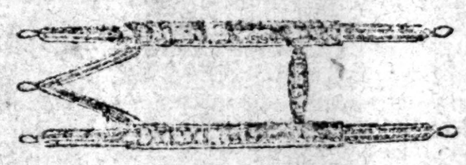
Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially ly was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength. &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Simms*, late of the county aforesaid, grocer, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of October next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate paymet.

Given under my hand this 14th day of April, 1803

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. eo4w

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Buriaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

For BOSTON,

The Brig FOX,
Captain DRUMMOND;
Ready to receive a cargo, will sail in a few days, & take freight on moderate terms —Apply to the Captain on board, or to

John and Thomas Vowell.

April 19. d5t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON, and MARY his wife to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria will be exposed to Sale for ready money on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, on the premises;

A Frame Store and Warehouse,

Built by the said PHILIP WANTON on a space of ground belonging to the heirs of John Saunders, deceased. The ground is subject to an annual rent payable to Samuel Coats, which rent is now several years in arrears, which will be made known on the day of sale.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert.

April 9. 1aws.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
TEAS.
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1	$25,000
1	10,000
2	5,000
4	2,000
7	1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

Tickets and Shares at the rate of *Eight Dollars*, for sale at R. Gray's book store.

N. B. The price will be raised as the drawing proceeds. April 2.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)